

## **JAPAN**

### **Angel Plan**

The government's attempt to raise the country's birthrate

In 1994 this plan was introduced.

Overall, the main goal of the Angel Plan was to encourage the Japanese population to have more children and to reduce the stress that comes with being a parent by creating an infrastructure that supports working parents, offering counseling services and changing the attitude of a fixed male and female role to one of dual parenting and shared responsibly. →encouraging fathers take an equal role in child-bearing.

goals:

Assist couples in raising children

Success= unsuccessful. Fertility rate went from question 1.57 (1989) to 1.23 (2008).

It failed because they did not reach many of their goals.

This is because most expenditures went to the Gold Plan (started in 1990 and aimed at providing better well fare to the elderly in the community)

### **Revised Angel Plan (1999)**

New "Angel Plan" introduced: This one aimed to introduce more child raising support programs (e.g. Child daycare centers near train stations)

Also, government tried to give payments to families to help them support their children - but was limited to 26,000yen (about \$280)/child/month.

SMALL rise in TFR in 2008 = 1.37.

Also failed because of lack of funds.

### **The Plus One Policy**

Introduced in 2009 (broader version of Angel Plan)

Aim was to encourage families to grow by "plus one"

The plan aimed to create more parent-friendly working conditions with funds to be allocated for the construction of 50,000 new daycare facilities.

Aimed to make society more conducive in sharing childbearing and household duties.

Encourage men to spend more time at home and allowing women with young children to remain in the workforce.

Other aims include:

- To encourage workers to use 100% of their paid annual leave as opposed to the current 47%.
- To reduce the proportion of employees who work 60 hours/week or more from the current 11% percent.
- To increase the amount of time husbands spend on child care and housework from the 1 hour/day to 2.5 hours/day.
- To increase the proportion of those aged 60 - 64 in the working force from 53% to 60%

- To reduce the number of youths who skip from one part-time/temporary job to another, from 1.9 million to 1.5 million or less by helping them find permanent employment.

Japan summary:

In 1989 - Japan's fertility rate hit 1.57 (low), the replacement rate is supposed to be 2.08

Population aging rapidly, 21% = 65 and ↑ and only 13.8=14 and ↓ (2008)

By 2050: estimated that there will be more than 3 times as many people aged 65 & ↑ than 14 and ↓

Average age of 43.5 years

Estimated that in a about 20-25 years, a big portion of the population will be over 65, meaning they'll be no more labor force=bad for economy.

Currently (2008) birthrate= 1.37 child/woman.

1.4 child/woman (2009) - average fertility rate.

For every 8.1 births = 8.9 deaths

Aging population means the government has to allocate more money to pensions, nursing homes, and other programs to help the elderly

One of the main reasons of the ↓ fertility rate is that life is too expensive (healthcare, education, etc.)

## INDIA

**State at least 3 SPECIFIC actions the country has taken to change its population:**

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in India is responsible for formulating and executing family planning
- Only people with two or fewer children are eligible to be elected to a local government (Gram Panchayat)
- Facilities offered by government to its employees are limited to people with two children only
- Government is offering incentives for families accepted for sterilization (In the state of Rajasthan people are offered prizes, TVs, food processors, free cars)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_population\\_control#India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_population_control#India)

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatches/globalpost-blogs/weird-wide-web/indias-sex-drive-solution-population-explosion>

**Describe why the country needs to change population and whether they are trying to increase or decrease the population. State whether your country is pro-natalist or anti-natalist**

- Decrease population
- Anti-natalist
- India does not have enough land to support population
- Decreased availability of food and clothing
- Decreased food available per capita despite increase in production
- Reduced standard of living
- Increased pressure on resources (land, water, forests, animals)
- Shortage of drinking and irrigation water
- Pollution of water, land, air

<http://www.tutorvista.com/content/biology/biology-iv/population/population-growth-impact.php>

**For the specific actions you gave in part a, evaluate the success or failure of this action**

- More than 45 years ago India was first developing country to initiate state-sponsored family planning
- Family Welfare Program has been dominated by demographic goals
- Focused mainly on sterilization
- Limited client choice to a narrow range of services
- In 1997, India focused more on broadly addressing health and family limitation needs
- Focus more on client choice, service quality, gender issues, adolescents
- India has yet to find a truly effective method of population control

<https://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/journals/25s4499.html>

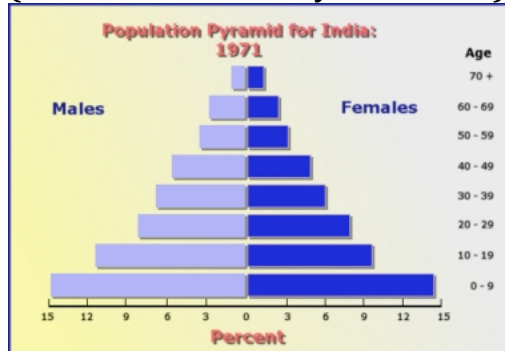
**Present images that relate to the various policies and actions.**



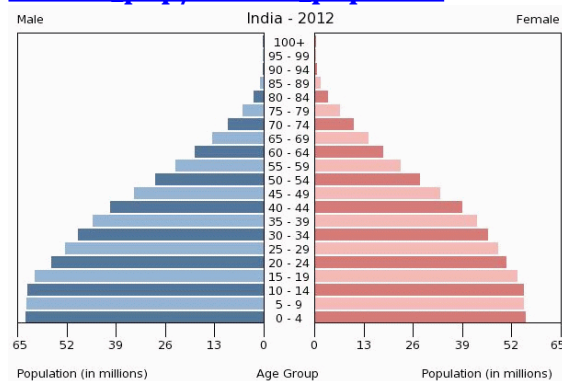
This red symbol indicates family planning products and services in India

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Red\\_Triangle.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Red_Triangle.svg)

**Present population pyramids from before the action was taken and 2012**  
**(or 2015 if that is all you can find)**



[http://www.globalchange.umich.edu/globalchange2/current/lectures/human\\_pop/human\\_pop.html](http://www.globalchange.umich.edu/globalchange2/current/lectures/human_pop/human_pop.html)



<http://www.love4bihar.com/2013/09/crude-birth-rate-cbr-of-263-bihar-ranks.html>

**Discuss where on the demographic transition model your country falls and give evidence to support this.**

- Stage 2
- High birth rate of 23 per 1,000
- Decreasing death rate of 7 per 1,000
- Children are needed for farming
- High infant mortality rate
- Not much effective family planning
- Communal, religious and social encouragements to have children